

32 (Cellar), were subjected to mortar analysis testing developed by Alan Tabachnick of Cultural Heritage Research Services Incorporated (1988:1-7). Lime-sand mortars dominated construction until 1880, after which cement mortars were most common (McKee 1980:62-69). The ratio of lime, clay, and sand was used to determine the mortar formula used in construction of a foundation. Differences in mortar formulas were used with some success to provide relative sequences of structure construction, as was used by Cultural Heritage Resource Services (CHRS) Inc. at the Allen site in Christiana (Basalik et al. 1988:105-108). No absolute dates from the mortar formulas, however, could be determined.

The following attributes were recorded for each mortar sample:

WEIGHT OF SAMPLE: refers to the weight of the mortar sample after being ground to a coarse powder.

RESIDUE: refers to the amount of residue separated from the sand during the testing process. The residue is inspected for amounts of clay, cement and lime.

SAND: commonly used as a filler or grit in mortar.

CLAY MORTAR: consists mainly of mud and clay, strengthened by straw and horse or hog hair, also called "wattle or daub". This is used in regions where lime was difficult to obtain.

LIME-SAND MORTAR: most common type of mortar used in structures until the late nineteenth century. It is a mix of lime, sand and water, in a variety of proportions.

PORTLAND CEMENT: manufactured in the U.S. after 1871, known for its strength, low absorbency and hardness. It became a major ingredient in mortar after 1880. Common proportions were one part cement to 6-10 parts sand to 1/2 to 2 parts lime paste.

PLASTER: used to cover exterior and interior walls and ceilings. Clay plaster was used for chinking frame and log houses, composed mainly of clay, hay, lime, and hair. Lime plaster was a mixture of lime, sand, hair, and/or other binding materials. The data generated from the analysis of mortar fragments from the Cazier site were used in the intra-site interpretations and is explained more fully later in this report.

SITE HISTORY

The Cazier site was located on one of several properties owned by Jacob B. Cazier (Figure 2). The Cazier family lived and owned property in this area of Delaware for several generations. Mathias Van Bibber, great-great-grandfather of Jacob B. Cazier, purchased portions of the St. Augustine Manor Tract from Augustine Herrman in 1714. This included "all the lands east of Bohemia Manor to the Delaware, and south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Appoquinimink Creek" (Scharf 1888:949). Matthias Van Bibber bequeathed to his daughter, Rebecca Van Bibber Cazier, the portion of the St. Augustine Manor Tract situated in Delaware (Scharf 1888:949). According to Scharff (1888), the portion of land that contained the Cazier site was passed through generations of the Cazier family from the third quarter of the seventeenth century until the first half of the twentieth century (Table 2). Edna Cazier Townsend, daughter of Jacob B. Cazier, sold the mansion and 571.5 acres of land to the V and W Hotel Corporation in 1942 (Table 2).

Henry Cazier, grandson of Rebecca Van Bibber Cazier, and his wife, Sarah, resided at White Hall farm, one of the properties inherited from his grandmother. Jacob Benson Cazier was born at this farm on December 25, 1833. Jacob's father, Henry, was a wealthy gentleman farmer who received additional income from his many tenant farms in Pencader Hundred, Delaware and Cecil County, Maryland. Henry Cazier was an old line Whig and strong supporter of Henry Clay.

The farm that contained the Cazier site (7NC-F-64) consisted of two sets of buildings; a tenant house and associated outbuildings located south of Mount Vernon Place and another brick dwelling and outbuildings built in 1802 nearer to the road leading from The Buck to Glasgow (Cooch 1936; Figure 2). The second dwelling and outbuildings

TABLE 2
Cazier Site Chain of Title

TRANSACTION	DATE	ACRES	REFERENCES
Lord Baltimore to Augustine Herman	1671	--	Scharf 1888:949
Ephraim Augustine Herman to Mathias Van Bibber	1714	--	Scharf 1888:949
M. Van Bibber to Rebecca Van Bibber Cazier	--	--	Scharf 1888:949
Rebecca Van Bibber Cazier to John, Jacob, Mathias Cazier	--	--	Scharf 1888:949
John Cazier to Jacob and Mathias Cazier	March 21, 1780	--	Scharf 1888:949
Jacob Cazier to Henry Cazier	--	--	--
Henry Cazier to Jacob B. Cazier	Aug. 22, 1859	--	WRX-1-293
Jacob B. Cazier to Hannah Cazier	1918	--	WRL-4-143
Hannah Cazier to Edna Cazier Townsend	1921	--	WRP-4-445
Edna Cazier Townsend to V & W Hotel Corp.	Nov. 14, 1942	571.5	DR N-43-259
V & W Hotel Corp. to Thomas B. Kimamon	May 19, 1945	571.5	A-45-231
Thomas Kimamon to Thomas Deshong	July 3, 1946	571.5	F-46-317
Thomas Deshong to Richard and Alberta Boys	May 1, 1947	571.5	W-46-317
Richard Boys to The Cazier Farms, Inc.	Aug. 23, 1962	571.5	4-70-39
The Cazier Farms, Inc. to Richard Boys, Jr. et al.	Jan. 3, 1966	571.5	K-78-383
Richard Boys, Jr. et al. to James Brennan	March 1, 1967	--	O-78-438

TABLE 3
Summary of Cazier Family Properties, 1856-1881

PROPERTY OF HENRY CAZIER IN 1856			
PROPERTY	ACRES	IMPROVEMENTS	VALUE
1	200	Brick dwelling and barn	\$12,000
2	90	Brick dwelling	\$3,150
3	275	Frame dwelling and barn	\$10,000
4	170	Brick dwelling and barn	\$6,800
5	40	Unimproved	\$800
6	120	Frame dwelling and frame barn	\$3,600
7	19	Woodland	\$570
8	286	Woodland and swamp	\$5,720
PROPERTY OF JACOB CAZIER IN 1877-1881			
PROPERTY	ACRES	IMPROVEMENTS	VALUE
1	750	Three houses, brick house and frame barn	\$46,000
2	250	Unimproved	\$6,000
3	225	Brick house and frame barn	\$12,000

Source: Pencader Hundred Tax Assessments, 1856-1881, Delaware State Archives (microfilm)

was the original Mount Vernon Place farm. Francis A. Cooch described the farm:

To this building located about one-third of a mile back from the road, in 1844, Henry Cazier added considerably, planted the long avenue with a double row of trees and English fashion, built a small brick cottage by the roadside which he rented upon the condition that when he drove down the lane the tenant should come out and open the gate. To Mount Vernon Place he then removed and established himself for the balance of his life.

This comment suggests that the Cazier site, located at the junction of the Mount Vernon Place lane and Route 896, was the "gatekeeper's" brick cottage built in 1844. A story reported by Cooch indicated that the unnamed tenant of the cottage indeed acted as a gatekeeper.

...When Henry Cazier drove down the lane for the first time after the lease had been executed, out stepped the tenant, pushed back the gate and propped it open with a stick, saying, "now my rent's paid for the year,"...(Cooch 1936:104).

Around the time of his father's encounter with the gatekeeper, Jacob attended school at Newark Academy and Delaware College. He also made a tour of the United States, stopping at many important cities (Scharf 1888:949). His father, Henry, died in 1859 at the age of sixty and was buried in the family lot of the Pencader Presbyterian Church of which he was a faithful supporter (Cooch 1936:104).

During his lifetime, Henry Cazier amassed considerable wealth and property. Four years prior to his death, he owned eight substantial properties (Table 3). After his father's death, Jacob Cazier received more than 1,000 acres of farmland in Cecil County, Maryland, and Pencader Hundred (WR X-1-293), and over \$15,000 from his father's personal estate (Estate Settlement, Henry Cazier, 12-3-1860). At the age of 26, Jacob retired "from the practical work of farming" and resided at his mansion "Mount Vernon Place" (Scharf 1888:949).

Jacob remodeled Mount Vernon Place mansion and landscaped the grounds in 1878. He removed the fountain enclosed by a high picketed iron fence from the front lawn, but left the trees and boxwoods. The two story, mansard roof, double front mansion with broad front porch was surmounted by a low iron fence (Cooch 1936:105; Plate 3). Twentieth-century renters of the mansion and farmland, Richard M. Biddle, reported the presence of at least eight outbuildings, including an ice house, a milk house, a pump house, a wagon shed, a granary, a barn, a shutter, and a smoke house. The mansion, as well as the outbuildings, were depicted in a lithograph provided by Scharf (1888; Plate 4). Mr. Biddle mentioned that the lane was wider at the entrance, and narrowed at approximately 100' west of the junction of the lane and Route 896. At this narrow location was the site of large wooden gate posts and a wooden gate. A wrought iron fence encircled the mansion with wooden gates in the front and back yard. The gates were engraved with his name, J.B. Cazier, and the date, 1886 (Biddle, personal communication 1990). A summer kitchen was located south of the mansion, which Mr. Biddle seemed to think predated the mansion. This structure was probably the original brick dwelling built on the farm in 1802 (Cooch 1936).

In 1877-1881, Jacob Cazier owned three properties (Table 3). The largest of the properties was a 750 acre parcel improved with three houses, a brick house, and a frame barn. The Cazier site probably contained the remains of one of the three houses. None of the maps from this time period, however, show a dwelling at the location of the Cazier site along Route 896 (Rea and Price 1849; Beers' 1868; and Baist's 1893; Figures 2, 3, and 4). The only map showing the dwelling was the 1906 U.S.G.S. Wilmington Quadrangle Topographic Map (Figure 5).

Jacob Cazier's success in farming may not have continued in his later years. Between 1907 and 1918, he sold off a number of farms and tracts of land acquired in the late 1800s (Lothrop et al. 1987:63). At Jacob's death in 1918, his total real estate holdings, including the Mount Vernon Place Farm, diminished from 3,000 acres to 1,030 acres (Probate File, 21 May 1920). Mount Vernon Place itself was bequeathed to his wife Hannah (WR L-4-143; Table 2). Edna Cazier Townsend obtained the property following her mother's death in 1921 (WR P-4-445).

Little is known about the occupants of the gatekeeper's cottage by the lane. Cooch (1936:104) noted the cottage was built specifically for the use of a tenant gatekeeper, although he did not identify the gatekeeper. United

PLATE 3

Jacob B. Cazier and "Mount Vernon Place" Circa 1900's



States Census records for Henry Cazier during 1840 through 1860 provided no other clues to the identity of the first gatekeeper. Tax assessments, personal inventories, as well as the will of Henry Cazier were also examined, but no information pertaining to the gate-house or its tenants was found. Mr. Ronald Ogden provided an oral account of Jacob Cazier's carriage-driver, a black man named Stevenson, who lived in the gate-house (Lothrop et al. 1987). As a result of an article written for the *News-Journal* concerning the excavations at the Cazier site, Mr. Stevenson's daughter, Elizabeth Stevenson Stafford, contacted UDCAR and provided the much needed information about the tenants of the gate-house. She related that her father's full name was Nicholas M. Stevenson. He was born in Hampton, Virginia and married her mother, Mary E. Smith. Stevenson, his wife, and four of their children lived in the small cottage by the lane around the turn of the century (1900). With a full name and date, the tax and census records were reexamined and the census of 1900 provided information about the Stevenson family — occupation, ages, and children (Table 4).

The occupation of the Cazier site by black tenants raises fundamental questions concerning the role of blacks in Delaware's rural economy, their social and cultural lives, and the general lack of historical research of this group of people. Information concerning the quality of life of Delaware's postbellum African-Americans is abstracted from a previous Delaware Department of Transportation report (Catts and Custer 1990:65-69).

After the Civil War, blacks in Delaware could not be bought or sold, they could own property, they could move about with comparative freedom, they could belong to their own churches, and they had the right to vote. School facilities for most rural black communities were provided in the 1870s. Around the time when Nicholas Stevenson was employed by Jacob Cazier, 33 percent of the black population were employed as agricultural laborers, over 34

PLATE 4
Mount Vernon Place (N-141) Circa 1888

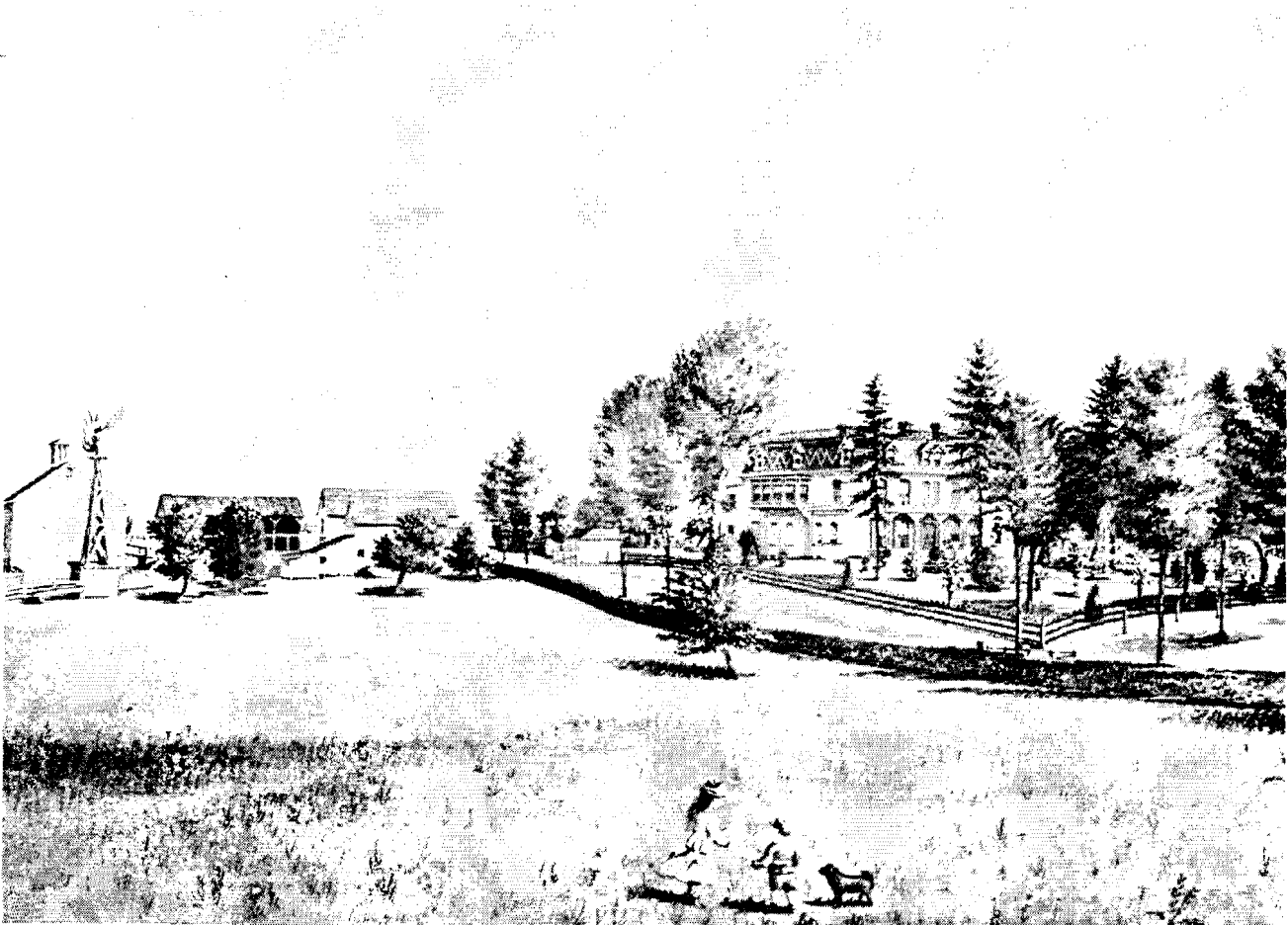


TABLE 4
Nicholas Stevenson Family in 1900

NAME	RACE	AGE	(SEX)	BIRTH DATE	OCCUPATION	PROPERTY
Nicholas Stevenson	Black	34	(M)	1866	Day laborer	Renter
Mary E. Stevenson	Black	23	(F)	1877	---	---
Bertha Stevenson	Black	1	(F)	1898	---	---

Source: 1900 U. S. Census, Pencader Hundred, Delaware State Archives (microfilm)

percent in non-agricultural work, and 30 percent as servants and domestics. In 1860, only eight percent of the blacks recorded were listed as farmers (Livesay 1968:87-123; Munroe 1957:436-440; Hancock 1968:63-64).

In several rural hundreds of New Castle County, African-Americans accounted for a sizable proportion of the total population. In 1860, St. Georges Hundred had the largest black population at over 36 percent, and Pencader Hundred was 35.6 percent black (Table 5). The 1870 census population figures (Table 5) were consistent with the prewar levels of 1860, and suggest the degree to which Delaware's agricultural economy depended on black labor (U.S. Bureau of Census 1968; Bausman 1933).

One important cohesive factor within the black community of Delaware and the surrounding region was the social and religious annual event called the Big Quarterly. The Big Quarterly was a meeting held in Wilmington on the grounds of the Mother A.U.M.P. Church. The church was the center of social life for most African-Americans in Delaware, and the Mother Church came to symbolize a degree of freedom, for both slave and free, from white dominance of the black community (Baldwin 1981:197-211).

The St. Thomas A.U.M.P. Church, located in Pencader Hundred west of Glasgow, also held an annual event called the Big Quarterly. On a smaller scale than the Mother Church, the Glasgow festival drew blacks from the surrounding region, including Newark, Summit, Elkton, and Cedar Hill. The Stevenson family attended the Summit Bridge Big Quarterly, as well as the Mother A.U.M.P. Big Quarterly.

The Big Quarterlies conveyed a sense of community and society to Delaware's African-Americans. In particular, the Glasgow Big Quarterly suggested that the village of Glasgow was the center of a well-developed black community in the nineteenth-century, and that the area around the village may have been conducive to black residence. Supporting this inference was the U.S. Census for 1860 and 1870, indicating that Pencader Hundred's population was over 30 percent black (Table 5). Thus, the arrival of Nicholas Stevenson from Virginia in the 1890s to Pencader Hundred was probably the result of good employment possibilities and the presence of a thriving black community.

Elizabeth Stevenson Stafford and other informants, Richard and Anne Biddle, have painted a more complete picture of the Cazier site in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Although Elizabeth Stevenson did not live in the cottage (the Stevensons moved to Buck Jersey Road, or Little Jersey, near Lum's Pond in the early 1900s) she walked past her old family home, and crossed the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal everyday on her way to school. Four of her seven siblings were born in the small cottage and it was the stories about the house told by her sisters, Bertha, Edna, and Emily, that Elizabeth remembered most. Her father, Nicholas worked as a "horseman" for Jacob Cazier and drove Cazier's two-horse family carriage. Elizabeth's father sometimes took her sisters and their dog Spot up the lane to play at the mansion. Elizabeth mentioned that her three older sisters played with porcelain dishes and that sometimes on her way home from school, she would stop at the cottage and look for these dishes, as she and her younger sisters, Etzell and Esther, had only tin dishes. The older sisters tended a watermelon patch located behind the privy (Feature 170 at the Cazier site) and her father kept a garden there as well.

Richard and Anne Biddle also remembered Cazier's gate-house. Richard Biddle's parents rented the mansion and the farmland from Edna Cazier Townsend from 1925 until 1945. Shortly after the Biddle's moved into the mansion, Rudolf and Ethel Stevenson (nephew of Nicholas) moved into the gate-house. Rudolf worked for the government (relating to the widening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) and Ethel worked as the laundress for the Biddle family. The Rudolf Stevensons had no children and moved from the tenant dwelling in 1934. The sequence of tenant, land ownership and time frame is listed in Table 6.

Richard Biddle described in detail the tenant dwelling and yard. The small two-story brick house had a wood shingle roof and faced the Mount Vernon Place lane (Figure 8), with a wooden porch on the south (lane) side. The porch was about four or five feet above ground surface, supported by three wooden posts. Located on the south side of the porch was a set of five steps that led to the wooden door of the house, which was not centered, but closer to Route 896 (Figures 8 and 9). A large glass window was located to the left side of the door, but no other windows were present on the main floor. The first and second stories had wide plank floors.

TABLE 5
Black Population of Delaware

1860	HUNDRED	TOTAL POPULATION	BLACK POPULATION	% OF BLACK POPULATION
	St. Georges	4,546	1,654	36.4%
	Pencader	2,505	892	35.6%
	Appoquinimink	4,072	1,120	27.5%
	Red Lion	2,643	502	19.0%
	New Castle	3,468	629	18.1%
	White Clay Creek	2,763	461	16.7%
	Wilmington (city)	21,258	2,214	10.4%
	Christiana	5,613	435	7.7%
	Mill Creek	3,654	272	7.4%
	Brandywine	4,185	173	4.1%
<hr/>				
1870	HUNDRED	TOTAL POPULATION	BLACK POPULATION	% OF BLACK POPULATION
	St. Georges	5,075	2,000	39.4%
	Pencader	2,542	890	35.0%
	Appoquinimink	4,299	1,289	30.0%
	New Castle	3,682	2,906	21.0%
	Red Lion	2,604	529	20.3%
	White Clay Creek	2,620	515	19.6%
	Mill Creek	3,302	358	10.8%
	Wilmington (city)	30,841	3,211	10.4%
	Christiana	5,370	538	10.0%
	Brandywine	3,180	86	2.7%
	TOWN			
	Christiana	443	134	30.2% (WCC)
	Odessa	695	176	25.3% (St.G)
	Port Penn	320	76	23.7% (St.G)
	New Castle	1,916	312	16.3% (NC)
	Newark	915	145	15.8% (WCC)
	Middletown	915	127	13.9% (St.G)
	St. Georges	376	34	9.0% (RL / St.G)
WCC - White Clay Creek Hundred St.G - St. Georges Hundred NC - New Castle Hundred RL - Red Lion Hundred				
Source: Catts and Custer 1990: 66-67				

The main floor consisted of one room with a wood-burning cookstove located in the center of the east wall (Figure 8). A pipe led from the stove to the chimney located on the outside of the east wall of the house. The stairway to the second story was located along the east wall south of the stove. Eight to ten steps led to the second story, which also had only one room, but was divided by a six foot partition (Figure 8). Two windows with four panes each, one in each room, did not open and were located in the brick wall of the east side of the house. The entrance to the cellar from outside, below the porch. The floor of the cellar was brick and a brick chimney support was located along the east wall.

TABLE 6
Owners and Tenants of the Cazier Site

DATE	OWNER	TENANT
House Built 1844-1859	Henry Cazier	Unknown
1859-1890's	Jacob Cazier	Unknown
1890's-1910	Jacob Cazier	Nicholas Stevenson
1910-1918	Jacob Cazier	Unknown
1918-1921	Edna Cazier Townsend	Unknown
1921-1934	Edna Cazier Townsend	Rudolph Stevenson
House Demolished 1935		

A well was located on the east side of the house. A one-hole wooden privy was located approximately 10 feet west of the house and a wood pile (not stacked, but spread out) was located south of the outhouse (Figure 9). A wire fence surrounded the small yard area and no other buildings were present. A small strip of land located between the wire fence and the lane was used for a garden, but the garden didn't receive much sun due to the shade of the trees along the lane. The Biddle's plowed the field surrounding the house, leaving approximately 10 to 15 feet of yard area beyond the house and outhouse. Mr. Biddle had to plow around a walnut tree that was located approximately 50 feet northwest of the house and recalled that the soil in that area was very dark, almost black (Figure 9). The Delaware Department of Transportation purchased the Cazier tenant house in 1935 and then demolished the house for the expansion of Route 896. The Biddle's recounted that the highway department "hated to take the little house, but it would be dangerously close to the new highway."

EXCAVATION RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

Phase III excavations at the Cazier site were conducted in three stages: 1) the plow zone sampling, using randomly excavated test units; 2) mechanical stripping of the remainder of the plow zone from the site area, and; 3) the identification and excavation of subsurface features at the site. A total of 208 cultural and non-cultural features were identified at the Cazier site. Included in this number were the dwelling cellar (Feature 32, Structure I), western addition, and porch, an outbuilding or shed (Outbuilding I), a nineteenth century privy (Feature 170), a twentieth century privy (Features 36 and 173), a trash midden, and several major fencelines (Figure 10). The results of the data recovery excavations at the Cazier site will be discussed below.

PLOW ZONE SAMPLING AND MECHANICAL STRIPPING

The examination of diachronic patterns of spatial utilization and discard at the Cazier site was one of the major components of the data recovery program. The overlying plow zone contained the bulk of the archaeological assemblage and represented a separate, complementary source of spatial data equally as important as the underlying discrete features. Data recovery excavations at the Cazier site began with the reestablishment of the 90' x 120' Phase II grid over the area of highest artifact density and the stone foundation. Utilizing the same Datum (NOE120) and grid system established by Lothrop et al. (1987) for Phase II testing, 5' x 5' test units were then randomly selected from each 10' x 10' grid square and were excavated to the base of the plow zone. This sampling scheme consisted of a 25 percent stratified, systematic, unaligned sample (Plog 1976:136-144).